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“TEMUR TUZUKLARI” - THE BASIS OF JUST STATE

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Abstract:: This article discusses Amir tuzuklari, a product of Amir Temur's views on statehood and diplomacy, military, skills, creative potential, science, art and architecture.

Keywords: Sahibkiran, peshtak, “Temur tuzuklari”, statehood and diplomacy, “Qomus ul a'lam”, “Golden Horde”, Temur's tactics, Movarounnakhr.

To perceive the personality of Amir Temur is to perceive history. To perceive Amir Temur is to perceive ourselves. Honoring Amir Temur means strengthening our great future and confidence based on our deep-rooted roots, culture and power. It is no coincidence that the great master Amir Temur wrote on the roof of the Oqsaroy the wise words: “Justice is the foundation of the state and the motto of the rulers”. This glorious idea has become the basis of our practical efforts to raise human dignity to the highest level” [1].

Speaking about this, Amir Temur's views on statehood and diplomacy, military skills, creative potential, science, art and architecture, the meaning of life, the noble deeds that glorify man, religion and justice. It is appropriate to emphasize the exemplary qualities of putting in place, carrying out the affairs of the kingdom on the basis of council and event, acting with foresight and consideration of the interests of the people in every matter. We can say that these issues are clearly, convincingly and effectively covered in all aspects of “Temur Tuzuklari”, the summary of Sahibkiran's thinking [2].

An important work written by the great Amir Temur is “Temur tuzuklari”, that is to say “Tuzukioti Temuriy”. In a book of encyclopedias entitled “Qomus ul A'lam”, published in Istanbul, Amir Temur wrote a collection of encyclopedias called Tuzukoti. In it, he described his way of life [3, c.45].

One of the main sources in the study of Amir Temur's activities, a manuscript copy of the “Temur Tuzuklari” written in Turkish, is kept in the National Library by the Governor of Yemen, King Japhar. The work was translated into Persian by Mir Abu Talib Hasani al-Turbati after his return to Mecca for Hajj. On the basis of this copy, “Temur Tuzuklari” came to us and were translated into Russian and published in the late XIX century. The work is known all over the world and has been translated into many languages over the centuries. Professor of Arabic, English Major White prepared the Persian text of the work for publication, and it was published in 1783 in Oxford. In 1785 and 1890, the Persian text of this edition was published unchanged in Calcutta and Bombay, India, and in 1963 in Iran. It was also published in French in 1787 by the famous French orientalist L. Liangle.

“Temur Tuzuklari” consist of two chapters and 56 paragraphs, which are called articles in the book. The first article deals with Timur's rules for building and strengthening the state and the organization of armies. The second article details the 13 councils held by Amir Temur and the activities

of the great master. Also in the first part of “Tuzuklar” the life and socio-political activity of Amir Temur from the age of seven to his death (February 18, 1342-1405), his conquest of the central power in Movarounnahr, elimination of social disintegration and establishment of a centralized state, The conquest of Iran and Afghanistan, the victory over the Golden Horde khan Tokhtamish, and finally the great Jahangir’s military campaigns in Azerbaijan, Turkey, and India are briefly described.

Amir Temur writes: “Let my happy children who conquer the lands and my powerful grandchildren who rule the world know that I hope from God that I have connected the work of building a kingdom and a state for many of my children and descendants, and wrote a guide to governing the kingdom” [4, c.27].

The great Amir Temur continued: “I have done good to the good people of every country, and I have expelled the wicked, the corrupt and the immoral from my country” [5, c.57].

Amir Temur wanted his rules to be a guide for the next generation: “Let each of my children and my descendants act in accordance with it. Let them use these rules as a guide in the management of their kingdom, so that I may the state and the kingdom that will pass to them survive the damage and decline” [6, c.55].

In fact, this work was used and appreciated not only by the Timurid princes, but also by many rulers of the East. For example, Shah Jakhan (1628-1657), Khan of Kokand Muhammad Alikhan (1822-1842), Emir of Bukhara Abdullah Khan (1885-1910) copied passages from Tuzukot and followed their rules.

After the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, we turn to the great Amir Temur and his “rules” in laying the foundations of our independent statehood. Its principle of “Power in Justice” serves as a guide for us to build the rule of law. Amir Temur was recognized not only by the people of Central Asia, but by the whole world. Because he has done a great service not only in Central Asia, but also in other nations of the world. Or to point out that his instructions, “Nine parts of the kingdom’s affairs must be done by consultation, action and council, and the other part by the sword,” are instructive in all respects for the turbulent times of the present and for the politicians of the XX century [7, c.53].

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF CREATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRONIC GOVERNMENT

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Abstract. The article analyzes the foreign experience in the creation and development of e-government.

Keywords: e-government, ICT, online mode, electronic public services, search and access to information, government information.

Introduction

As you know, the United Nations integrated global E-Government Development Index (EGDI) measures the willingness and ability of national government agencies to use information and communication technologies (ICTs) to provide public services to citizens.

In this index, the ranking of the countries of the world by the level of development of electronic government (The United Nations E-Government Survey 2014), South Korea has an index of 0.9462, Singapore 0.9076, France 0.8938, the United States of America 0.8748, Russia 0.7296, Uzbekistan 0.4695, Tajikistan 0.3395, Kyrgyzstan 0.4657, Turkmenistan 0.3511 [1].

Main part

According to Taylor Nelson Sofres research, in Europe the level of use of e-government services by the population varies from 53% in Norway to 3% in Turkey.